1581

MORPHOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR STUDY ON DICTYOCAULUS FILARIA ISOLATED FROM SHEEP

Heidari Soreshjani Z., Mobedi I, Mirhendi Z,, Mikaeili F., Zarei Z., Kia EB.*
**Department of Medical Parasitology & Mycology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Seiences, Tehran, Iran*

The nematode *Dictyocaulus filaria* is a lungworm in small ruminant. In this study, morphological and molecular characterization of the worms isolated from sheep in Meshkinshar, Ardabil Province, Iran were studied.
Two isolates of *D. filaria* were found among 90 respiratory tract samples of sheeps. Morphological features of worms were studied using a microscope equipped with camera lucida drawing tube. For molecular analysis, genomic DNA was extracted, PCR amplified, ITS-2 region was sequenced, aligned and compared with published sequences in GenBank.
Morphologically, both isolates were similar, and their ITS-2 gene sequences were also completely identical. Analysis of the PCR products revealed that the samples are highly homologous, having 100% identity with *D.filaria* available in GenBank (accession number AJ580770.1).
We found two isolate of *D.filaria* verified by sequence analyse of ITS-2 region.

1703

PREVALENCE AND IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIES GONGYLONEMA IN SLAUGHTERED CATTLES IN ROODSAR ABATTOIR (GILAN PROVINCE, NORTH OF IRAN)

Mohammadyari N, Radfar MH, Kheirandish R*
** Student of Parasitology. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Iran*

Gongylonema, is Nematodes of the Order spirurida that upper gastrointestinal parasites of mammals are all over the world. The final host of this nematode life cycle indirectly by eating beetles is infected intermediate host. Several cases of human infection by this parasite have been reported from around the world. This cross-sectional study in a one-year period and examination on the 680 slaughtered cattle's in Roodsar abattoir. Esophagus samples collected from slaughtered cattle were transferred to the laboratory. Esophagus mucosa was studied in the laboratory and separate existing parasites and was transparence by Lactophenol and species were identified in under light microscope which were *Gongylonema pulchorum*. In this study of 680 cattles examined, 96 (14.11%), was infected with *Gongylonema pulchorum* and maximum contamination, related to the summer season (19.04%) and minimum contamination in winter season (8.54%) were reported.

1937

INVESTIGATION OF ECTOPARASITES OF NATIVE CHICKENS IN ABADEH PROVINCE

Ronagh N, Khalili Sadrabad E, Askari E, Heidari Nasirabadi M, Koosha S*
**Veterinarian, Shahrekord University*

The backyard or traditional production system is characterized by minimum inputs given by owners, usually kept small in number and left over to the surrounding village in order to scavenge feed from the ground and house held by products. They breed naturally receive no specific housing and the standard of housing varies greatly from one house held to the other. In most areas, chickens share the same house with their owners. Different poultry diseases have been recorded in Iran. Parasitic disease is one the most important disease. Parasites, both internal and external, are common in the tropics where the standard of husbandry is poor, yet climatic conditions are favorable for the development of parasites. Even though, ectoparasites diseases are among the major causes that decrease productivity of chickens, they are often neglected in traditional management system. As mentioned, ectoparasites contamination in domestic (native) poultry occurs because of low level of health care procedures and also keeping them with other animals. These parasites may cause lesions in poultry that affect in poultry production and causes losses in terms of economic. The objective of this study was to identify and to determine the prevalence of ecto-parasites in native chickens from different administrative localities of Abadeh province. The results can be used in making objective decisions in control strategies.
In this study, external surface of 100 native chickens were randomly examined. Parasites were isolated, transferred, and then they were studied by microscope to diagnosis their genus and species and they classified as ticks, mites and lice.
In conclusion, investigations show that about 17.53% of samples were *Argas persicus*, 63.47% *Menopon gallinae,* 10.34% *Geniodes desimilis* and 8.66% of samples were *Cucclotogaster heterographus*. With regard to types of ectoparasites of native chicken in Abadeh Province, preventive and control methods is needed.